

While it is not possible to trace the history of every cell from first to last, we have as ample evidence as we could hope from sections that the function of the follicle of *Salpa* is exclusively nutritive, that it is transitory and embryonic, and that the tissues of the embryo are not built up out of follicle-cells, but from blastomeres, after the analogy of all the rest of the animal kingdom.

LVI.—*Descriptions of new Coleoptera from New Zealand.*

By Captain THOS. BROUN.

[Continued from p. 302.]

Group **Cryptorhynchidæ.**

Acalles integer, sp. n.

Convex, piceous, variegate; squamosity hair-like, mostly yellowish red; at the base of the thorax, near each side and near each shoulder, there are pale streaks, and there is a similar but less distinct and much interrupted one between the hind thighs; near the top of the posterior declivity there is a large dark band which does not reach the middle; there are also numerous erect, not coarse, variegate setæ on the legs as well as on the body; antennæ and tarsi reddish.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, with a median carina, more or less squamose and punctate. *Antennæ* implanted behind the middle; scape short, incrassate towards the apex; funiculus elongate, second joint as long as the first but much more slender, 3 to 7 decrease in length; club elongate-ovate. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest behind the middle, more (but very gradually) narrowed towards the front than it is near the base, its punctuation close and rugose; the apex is rounded, the base truncate. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* very slightly broader than the thorax at the base, widest and much rounded between the middle and hind legs, from thence they are gradually but a good deal narrowed; the hind declivity is not at all abrupt; they are rather deeply and regularly striate, the punctuation (owing to the clothing) is indefinite. *Legs* robust, elongate; femora long and thick, not dentate; front tibiæ incurved, the others flexuous; tarsi slender, third joint a good deal expanded and bilobed.

Underside with depressed, tawny, hair-like scales. *Meta-*

sternum short. *Abdomen* flat or only slightly but broadly impressed longitudinally; first segment rounded between the coxæ, second only half the length of the first in the middle, third and fourth not much abbreviated, fifth as long as the preceding two and more closely punctured. *Femora* grooved near the extremity.

A very pretty little species, which, in general appearance, much resembles *Agacalles formosus*. No. 874 is its nearest ally.

Length (rostr. excl.) $1\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Hunua Range, Maketu. Two examples.

It is a ground weevil.

Acalles formosus, sp. n.

Convex, broad, subovate, beautifully variegated; antennæ and tarsi red.

Rostrum nearly as long as the thorax, moderately broad, subparallel, covered with comparatively coarse, depressed, fulvous and yellow scales. *Antennæ* medially inserted; scape very short, much thickened apically; funiculus elongate, second joint rather longer but much more slender than the first, third and fourth subquadrate, seventh a little broader than the sixth; club large, ovate, its basal joint large, the others small. *Thorax* about as long as broad, its anterior half moderately contracted, the base subtruncate, it is closely punctured; the surface shining black, covered with elongate but not hair-like scales, mostly reddish; greyish ones form a short basal streak near each side, sometimes a few grey squamæ are scattered on the disk. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* broader than the thorax at the base, subcordate, curvedly narrowed and deflexed posteriorly; their striæ seem to be formed by deep elongate punctures, the sutural region is somewhat depressed near the base, so that the adjoining interstices appear raised; they are apparently reddish, the scales are like those of the thorax, but some black ones form large spots at each side, and sometimes there is a dark space in front of the declivity; there are also some grey scales, these, however, are much more slender than the others; the setæ are not numerous, they are erect or curled, and are most evident near the sides. *Legs* long and thick, covered with elongate fulvescent scales; the tibiæ with coarse outstanding setæ, the front pair a little incurved, the others nearly straight. *Tarsi* narrow, the third joint, however, is broadly lobate, fourth rather short, their soles with very short setæ.

Underside piceous, squamæ reddish. *Pectoral canal* deep,

extending to hind margin of front coxæ, the whole middle portion of the mesosternum forms a sort of raised curved lamina; this is not abruptly elevated towards the front. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* large, first segment flat, densely squamose, nearly truncate between the coxæ; second on a lower level, hardly longer than the third or fourth. *Coxæ* about equidistant longitudinally and transversely. *Femora* grooved near the apex.

In No. 2572 the eyes are rather large and nearly round; in *A. formosus* they are small and more widely separated above.

Allied to *A. incultus*, the sternal structure similar.

Var. A.—Rufous, the rufescent scales replaced by yellowish ones, the black marks nearly absent, rostrum nearly nude.

Var. B.—The slender white scales of the elytra are wanting, as are also the pale thoracic streaks.

Length (rostr. excl.) 1, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Three, December 1892.

This is another ground weevil.

Acalles ruficollis, sp. n.

Convex, subovate, not narrow, rather nitid, with many erect, slender, fuscous setæ; the sides of the thorax covered with flat tawny scales; the elytral interstices sparsely clothed with curled, rather short and thick, yellowish setæ; thorax dark red, the sides and apex of the hind body piceous, the dorsal portion reddish or castaneous; rostrum pitchy red; antennæ fulvescent, club dark; legs infusate red.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, with four ill-defined longitudinal grooves, its punctuation becoming very coarse behind. *Antennæ* medially inserted; scape slender and moderately short, thickened near the extremity; funiculus elongate, second joint as long as the first but much more slender, third and fourth rather longer than broad; club ovate, opaque, indistinctly annulate. *Thorax* as long as broad, much narrower in front than behind, not abruptly so however, slightly constricted near the apex, base truncate; its surface closely and distinctly punctured, the interstices on the middle form transverse rugæ. *Elytra* much broader than the thorax, closely adapted thereto, the base, however, scarcely exceeds that of the thorax, they are obovate or cordiform; their striæ are moderately broad and deep, but their punctuation is not always well marked, the interstices are convex. *Legs* stout, with elongate erect setæ, the anterior evidently longer than the others; tarsi finely setose, third joint strongly expanded and lobate, fourth slender.

Underside piceous, shining, with a few rather slender yellowish setæ. *Pectoral canal* deep, extending to the front margin of the middle coxæ, the mesosternum curved there but not much raised; it is ciliate behind. *Metasternum* very short, almost linear between the hind and middle coxæ, the middle depressed, each side with a patch of pallid sponge-like squamæ extending inwardly as a sort of streak. *Abdomen* large, densely and minutely sculptured, the first segment in the middle nearly twice the length of the second, depressed along the middle, with some coarse punctures, the frontal suture not well defined; third and fourth very short, below the level of the basal ones; fifth red, rather large, finely punctured. *Tibiæ* produced and acuminate at the inner extremity.

In appearance this somewhat resembles *A. comptus*, which, however, is less convex and much narrower; the tibiæ have slender but distinct spurs, and the tarsal and sternal structure differs, so that the two are not really congeneric. It may be identified by the bare, red, transversely sculptured disk of the thorax.

Length (rostr. excl.) $\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. About half a dozen individuals were found on the ground in December 1892.

Acalles porcatus, sp. n.

Piceous, slightly shining, nearly bald, having only a few erect, rather slender, yellowish setæ; rostrum red; antennæ testaceous, club black.

Rostrum finely sculptured. *Scape* short and rather thick, medially inserted. *Funiculus* longer than the scape, second joint short, much more slender than the thick basal one; club large, ovate. *Thorax* about as broad as it is long, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, broadly constricted there, coarsely punctate. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* short and broad, much rounded; the striæ broad and deep, with coarse punctures, sometimes appearing irregular or interrupted; interstices narrow and convex, not always equally elevated.

Underside like that of *A. farinosus*, except that the middle of the metasternum is more broadly depressed.

In form like the preceding species, but with still more scanty clothing, and the sculpture much coarser and irregular. The second ventral segment is nearly vertical behind and on a higher plane than the following two, which are extremely short. The femora are grooved below.

Length (rostr. excl.) $\frac{5}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Four examples, December 1892.

Var. *A. xenorhinus*.

Thorax pale castaneous or fuscous. The rostrum is peculiar, as along each side there seems to be a sort of carina, which becomes thicker near the eye; this, if it were not for the fine dense sculpture, looks as if the scape were placed there. As it may prove to be distinct, I have given it a name.

Length (rostr. excl.) $\frac{5}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia.

Acalles puncticollis, sp. n.

Convex, compact, ovate, sparingly clothed with quite erect, rather long and slender, yellowish setæ; there are some on the elytra only half as long, and on the sides of the thorax the setæ are short and curled; the rostrum, most of the elytral disk, and the thorax dark red; the antennæ and tarsi and, in one example, the apex of the thorax more or less testaceous.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, slightly and gradually narrowed behind, grooved near each side, with a row of elongate punctures along each side of the middle. *Scape* short, rather slender, glabrous, implanted at the middle. *Funiculus* elongate, second joint slender, quite the length of the first; club oblong-oval. *Thorax* about as long as broad, not suddenly narrowed towards the front, broadly and abruptly constricted there, base truncate; its punctuation close, deep, not very coarse, and transversely rugose. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* rounded towards the base, which equals that of the thorax, broader behind, the posterior declivity rounded or inflexed and not much narrowed; striæ broad, their punctures not deep; interstices rather narrow and convex. *Legs* moderate; tibiæ a little flexuous, the anterior with small hooks; tarsi short, third joint broadly expanded.

A very small species, which may be known by the densely sculptured thorax and broadly oval form. One example is almost entirely piceous.

Length (rostr. excl.) $\frac{5}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Three, December 1892.

Acalles furinosus, sp. n.

Ovate, convex, piceous or pitchy red; antennæ reddish, club dark; sparsely clothed with short, rather coarse, semi-erect, yellowish, scale-like setæ.

Rostrum about as long as the thorax, smooth along the

middle. *Scape* short, incrassate apically, medially inserted. *Funiculus* with the first joint a good deal expanded towards the extremity, second about as long but very slender; club large, oblong-oval. *Thorax* about as long as broad, considerably but not abruptly narrowed anteriorly, broadly but not deeply constricted near the apex, base truncate; rather coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured, the punctures in front rather large, but not as close as those on the disk. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* rather short and rounded, hardly wider than the thorax at the base, with broad deep striae, which, however, are distinctly punctured near the sides only; interstices narrow and convex. *Tarsi* short, third joint broadly expanded.

Underside piceous, with coarse, shallow, rather distant punctures and short slender setae. The *pectoral canal* extends to the front of the middle coxæ. *Metasternum* very short, so that the hind coxæ are not as far from the middle pair as the anterior are. Second segment of the *abdomen* half the length of the first, the intervening suture curvate, fifth red, minutely sculptured.

Distinguished from *A. puncticollis* by the coarser thoracic sculpture, the broader and deeper elytral furrows, and the short coarse setae. The insect is usually covered with easily-rubbed-off pale scale-like matter.

Length (rostr. excl.) $\frac{5}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Several, December 1892.

ZEACALLES, gen. nov.

Body compact, ovate, very convex, covered with very small squamæ and erect setae. *Rostrum* about the length of the thorax, pinched in close to the eyes, slightly and gradually narrowed towards the middle. *Scrobes* lateral, deep, expanded behind, reaching the eyes. *Antennae* implanted at or just behind the middle. *Scape* short and stout, attaining the eyes. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, second joint as long as the first but much more slender. *Club* large, ovate, with small apical joints. *Head* large, broad and globose below. *Eyes* just free, coarsely faceted, ovate, directed downwards, but not acuminate below. *Thorax* conical. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* very convex, obovate, abruptly deflexed behind, of the same width as the thorax at the subtruncate base, and closely fitted thereto. *Legs* robust. *Femora* thick, grooved underneath. *Tibiae* flexuous, uncinata. *Tarsi* short and broad, their soles setose, third joint broadly expanded and lobate. *Pectoral canal* deep, extending as far as the middle of the interme-

diate coxæ, with raised borders. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* large, the suture between the hind coxæ apparently truncate but indistinct; second segment on a lower plane than the first, only about one fourth its length, third and fourth short.

From *Acalles* this differs in the unacuminate eyes, the greatly abbreviated second ventral segment, as well as in the general form. The genus is nearer to *Acallopais*, but the femora and abdomen are totally different. The species form a homogeneous group distinguishable by the strongly and regularly arched upper surface, the fine clothing, &c. They are terrestrial in habit.

Zeacalles flavescens, sp. n.

Body fusco-rufous, densely covered with small, not round, variegate scales, mostly fulvescent; there is a pale streak along the middle of the thorax, another (along each side) is prolonged backwards beyond the shoulders and is curved inwards towards the elytral suture; the short curled setæ are usually pitchy; the rostrum and legs are pale chestnut-red, the antennæ and tarsi fulvous.

Rostrum moderately broad, with yellow scales behind. *Antennæ* feebly pubescent. *Thorax* subtruncate at base, widest there, gradually narrowed anteriorly, without frontal constriction or superficial inequalities, its punctuation concealed by the squamosity. *Elytra* more convex than the thorax, regularly arched above, the posterior portion abruptly curved, obovate, slightly wider before the middle than they are elsewhere; their striæ neither deep nor broad, finely punctured; the second interstice widened behind, and near the top of the declivity slightly elevated. *Legs* with short setæ.

Underside piceous, with some coarse shallow punctures and depressed yellow scales; the fifth ventral segment red, nude, finely and closely punctured.

Var.—Squamosity not so brightly coloured, pale yellowish or greyish. This is smaller than No. 2568, and the sutural striæ are not so deep and broad.

Nos. 2568 and 2569 may be placed in this genus; in the former, however, the second abdominal segment is not so short.

Length (rostr. excl.) $\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. December 1892.

Zeacalles varius, sp. n.

Ovate, convex, piceous; antennæ and tarsi reddish, rostrum pitchy red; the clothing variegate, the erect setæ fuscous; on the thorax the scales are reddish, but pallid along the middle and sides, and with some black near each side of the middle; on the elytra pale reddish and grey patches of erect grey setæ form two spots near the sides, and two nearer the suture and top of the declivity; there are also some blackish spots, one of which is on the suture near the base.

Rostrum smooth along the middle, squamose near the base. *Antennæ* inserted behind the middle; scape short, gradually incrassate; second joint of the funiculus nearly the length of the first; club large, ovate. *Thorax* truncate at the base, gradually narrowed towards the front, closely punctate. *Elytra* convex, oval, apparently with series of fine punctures; these, however, are not distinct. *Tibiæ* nearly straight.

This is a well-marked species.

Length (rostr. excl.) $\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two only, December 1892.

METACALLES, gen. nov.

Body convex, subovate, sparsely clothed with hair-like scales and long outstanding slender setæ. *Rostrum* just about the length of the thorax, gradually and slightly narrowed behind, abruptly notched at the sides near the eyes. *Scrobes* lateral, reaching to the front of the eyes. *Scape* rather short, thickened apically, reaching to the eye. *Funiculus* elongate; first joint stout but slender at the base, second evidently shorter than the first, much more slender, seventh larger than sixth; club large, ovate. *Head* globose below, nearly hidden above; the eyes, however, are not covered, they are depressed. *Thorax* truncate at base, the basal half with rounded sides, the anterior not abruptly contracted. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* sharply defined at the base and not exceeding that of the thorax in width, their sides rounded, much narrowed and vertical behind, cordiform. *Legs* moderately long; femora long and thick, grooved near the apex; tibiæ flexuous, their hooks proceed from the outer angles and are bent inwards; *tarsi* narrow, their soles finely setose, the basal two joints nearly nude, their third joint deeply grooved above, not distinctly bilobed, and but little expanded.

The *pectoral canal* extends to beyond the hind margin of the middle coxæ, its sides and the hind border are sharply elevated. *Metasternum* very short. *Abdomen* large, rounded

between the hind coxæ, second segment half the length of the first, the suture deep at the sides, apparently straight, but almost obliterated, in the middle. The sides of the thorax in front are gradually shortened downwards; the angles formed by their junction with the pectoral canal can hardly be called *ocular lobes*.

The type of this genus can be recognized by the long rostral canal, which extends into the metasternum. The numerous species referred to *Acalles* are difficult to identify by description alone, so I think advantage may be taken of any well-marked character to lessen the difficulty. Nos. 1274, 1290, 1291, and 1292 should, I think, be located in this genus. I have not been able to study the sternal structure of these four species in a satisfactory manner; but they are so much alike in general appearance and in habit that they form one natural group. In No. 1292, however, the third tarsal joint is more lobate.

Metacalles aspersus, sp. n.

Piceous, clothed with pale ferruginous and grey, elongate, depressed scales, and erect, slender, fuscous setæ; rostrum and antennæ red, club pitchy, tarsi fuscous.

Rostrum finely sculptured, smooth along the middle. *Antennæ* inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, shining; club opaque, with dense pubescence. *Thorax* as long as broad, its frontal half a little depressed and broadly but not deeply constricted; its surface with large shallow punctures and narrow interstices, the sculpture indistinct in front. *Elytra* cordate, widest before the middle, the shoulders much rounded; they are punctate-striate, their clothing is shorter and less depressed than that of the thorax; on the third interstice on each elytron there is a small setose elevation near the base and another on the summit of the declivity; on the fifth there are two ill-defined elevations. *Legs* infuscate, with long upright setæ and also with short, erect, and decumbent grey hairs; tarsi narrow, basal joint rather elongate, yet shorter than the fourth.

Underside piceous, a little shining, with a few fine grey setæ. The two basal segments with some coarse shallow punctures, the fifth red, more finely and closely punctured, third and fourth very short, with straight deep sutures.

Var.—Antennæ testaceous, tarsi reddish. This is mounted on its back, and the description of the underside has been recorded above.

Length (rostr. excl.) $\frac{3}{4}$, breadth quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two, found on the ground, December 1892.

Metacalles rugicollis, sp. n.

Piceous, antennæ and tarsi red, club pitchy; sparsely clothed with long, erect, fuscous setæ; some yellow scales are placed near the base of the rostrum and on the thorax; on each elytron near the middle of the side there are some pale slender scales, and there are a few fine ash-coloured setæ behind.

Rostrum pitchy red, smooth along the middle, nearly as long as the thorax. *Antennæ* implanted behind the middle; scape short, rather stout; funiculus elongate, second joint more slender than, but nearly as long as, the first; club opaque, large, ovate. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, widest just behind the middle, the frontal constriction shallow, the apex reddish; the surface with large closely placed punctures, these are transversely confluent for the most part, with narrow intervals, so that the disk seems rugose. *Elytra* cordate, much rounded at the sides; their striæ are rather broad and deep, but are only indistinctly punctured. *Tarsi* narrow, their third joint scooped out above, but not distinctly lobate.

When compared with *M. aspersus* it will be seen that the thorax is longer and less contracted anteriorly; it is differently sculptured and is without variegate squamosity. In quite unrubbed specimens I think there will be two small black crests on the third and fifth elytral interstices.

Length (rostr. excl.) $\frac{3}{4}$, breadth quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One, Dec. 1892, on the ground.

Ectopsis simplex, sp. n.

Cylindric, nearly flat above, opaque, black; tarsi and antennæ dark red; covered with very small, depressed, chiefly ferruginous scales; the posterior declivity is clothed with sordid grey squamæ, there is a speck of similar colour near the middle of each elytron, and an elongate mark in front of the scutellum.

Rostrum longer than the thorax, the frontal half nude and finely punctate. *Scape* nearly glabrous, rather slender, a little flexuous and incrassate apically. *Funiculus* sparsely pubescent, second joint distinctly longer than the first. *Club* elongate, one third shorter than the funiculus. *Thorax* one fifth broader than long, abruptly contracted in front; it is flat above and finely and distantly punctured. *Elytra* slightly

broader than the base of the thorax, their apical portion rather suddenly truncate; they bear series of distant, shallow, foveiform impressions, the intervals are only slightly uneven. *Legs* nearly concolorous, there being a pale band near the middle of the femora only; these latter are angulate below, the anterior are dentate. *Tarsi* underneath with a bare channel along the middle, elsewhere with dense vestiture.

Very much like the typical species, No. 1272, but only about half the size and without superficial inequalities. The tarsi are narrower, their third joint evidently so. The sculpture of the elytra differs, the apical declivity has no nodiform elevations. The squamosity would be concolorous if it were not for the pale parts described above; in *E. ferrugalis* it is more or less variegate. The large cavities seen on the sides of No. 1272 are here absent, but there are many small flattened granules.

Length (rostr. excl.) $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Mount Pirongia. One, on the ground, December 1892.

Group *Cossonidæ*.

CAMPTOSCAPUS, gen. nov.

Body fusiform, subdepressed, nearly glabrous. *Rostrum* almost quite parallel-sided, only very slightly narrowed towards the eyes. *Antennæ* inserted at or close to the middle of the rostrum, rather long and stout. *Scape* not at all short, incrassate but not abruptly clavate towards the extremity; this thickened portion is bent backwards, the basal is slightly curved in the opposite direction. *Funiculus* 5-articulate, second joint almost the length of the first, rather longer than the third; joints 3 to 5 transverse. *Club* ovate, moderate, finely annulate. *Eyes* round, large, a little convex, widely separated above, distant from thorax. *Scutellum* distinct, flat. *Thorax* narrowed and constricted anteriorly, its base truncate. *Elytra* slightly curved from the suture to the shoulders, parallel or a little narrowed posteriorly, apical margins not explanate. *Legs* long and stout; femora slender at the base, clavate beyond; tibiæ slightly dilated towards the extremity, their hooks moderately developed. *Tarsi* narrow, third joint scarcely at all enlarged, not lobate; claws small.

In *Pentarthrum*, as defined by the author, the body is cylindric, the eyes prominent, and the scape is straight. In the Japanese genus *Tychiodes* the scape is short and flexuous, a character apparently of rare occurrence in the subfamily Pentarthrides.

Considering the difficulty in identifying the numerous species of this group, I think advantage may be taken of the structure of the scape, together with other details, to locate the species described below in a distinct genus, to be placed between the two genera cited above.

Camptoscapus sanguineus, sp. n.

Subdepressed, with some minute, hardly perceptible, greyish hairs; moderately shining, dark red, the head and suffused spaces on the elytra piceous.

Rostrum about one half the length of the thorax, moderately broad, subparallel, finely punctured in front, more closely and coarsely behind. *Head* punctate, not twice the width of the rostrum; behind the eyes the punctuation suddenly ceases, so that the short broad neck is smooth and shining. *Eyes* large, almost lateral, not prominent. *Scape* rather elongate, flexuous, gradually and only slightly incrassated. *Funiculus* sparsely pubescent, second joint about as long as it is broad, third and fourth equal. *Club* paler, pubescent, ovate, indistinctly jointed. *Thorax* evidently longer than broad, widest behind the middle, rounded there, gradually curvedly narrowed anteriorly, constricted near the front; the apical portion slightly raised and smooth, the disk flat, moderately finely punctured, much more closely near the sides. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* almost as broad as the thorax, only very slightly and gradually narrowed posteriorly; their striae regular, rather deep, closely punctured; interstices plane, with fine serial punctures. *Legs* pubescent; tibiae but little dilated, not triangular, the front pair with yellow pubescence along the inner face and near the extremity; claws very small.

Pentarthrum planiusculum and *P. conicolle* must be placed in this genus. All three species are represented by single specimens. *P. conicolle* is a female, the others are males.

♂. Length $1\frac{1}{4}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mount Pirongia (Waikato). December 1892.

All my measurements of *Cossonidæ* include the rostrum.

Obs. Novitas nigrans, a minute and interesting *Cossonid* which was described from a female that I found about twenty years ago, was figured on plate 138 of 'Aid to the Identification of Insects.' In November 1892 I was fortunate enough to find a male, whose characters may be recorded here.

Rostrum as long as thorax, slightly and gradually narrowed towards the apex, opaque, densely and finely sculptured,

pitchy red, twice as wide as that of the female. *Antennae* inserted before the middle of the rostrum. *Scape* long, curvate. *Funiculus* five-jointed; second joint slender, as long as first; joints 3 to 5 rather longer than broad, oviform. *Club* oblong-oval. *Breast* finely and closely sculptured. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* elongate, the two basal segments rather flat, smooth, without intervening suture in the middle. *Elytra* with obsolete sculpture behind the middle, but with distinct striæ and punctures in front.

♀. *Antennæ* implanted at or immediately behind the middle of the very slender, quite parallel, glossy red rostrum.

Length $\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range, Clevedon. On the ground amongst leaves.

Macroscytalus frontalis, sp. n.

Depressed, moderately broad; pubescence scanty and hardly perceptible; *elytra* rufo-castaneous, with ill-defined pitchy marks behind, the rest of the body and the legs red, club nearly black.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, gradually narrowed towards the base, its apical portion not as broad as the back of the head; it is shining red and more finely punctured than the head. *Eyes* round, rather flat. *Head* piceous, gradually narrowed anteriorly, the broad smooth back part abruptly marked off just behind the eyes. *Antennæ* inserted just before the middle of the rostrum; *scape* elongate, gradually incrassate; *funiculus* not longer than the *scape*; second joint distinctly longer than the third; *club* opaque, densely pubescent, as long as the *funiculus*. *Thorax* but little longer than broad, widest behind the middle, rounded there, gradually but considerably narrowed towards the front, so that the apex is scarcely more than half the width of the base; the frontal constriction is very slight; it is moderately finely, distinctly, and not very closely punctured; there is an indistinct smooth central line, and the apical margin is smooth. *Scutellum* triangular, distinct. *Elytra* as broad as the widest part of the thorax, base truncate, parallel-sided, apices simple; they are slightly transversely impressed before the middle, with distinctly punctured striæ, interstices with fine serial punctures. *Legs* moderately long; *femora* medially dilated below; *tibiæ* slightly flexuous, the outer apex prolonged, the inner acutely prominent, the anterior with moderately slender hooks; *tarsi* narrow, their third joint excavate above but narrow, so that the minute true fourth joint is obsolete, terminal joint slender, claws small.

This may be known by the large, opaque, densely clothed, black club and the indistinct frontal constriction of the thorax. *M. russulus* most nearly resembles it.

♀. Length $1\frac{1}{8}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range, Maketu. One example.

STILBOCARA, gen. nov.

Body ovate-cylindric, subdepressed, nearly glabrous. *Rostrum* parallel or only very slightly and gradually narrowed towards the base, rather shorter than the thorax, only moderately stout. *Antennæ* medially inserted. *Scape* short and stout, thickened towards the extremity. *Funiculus* longer, 7-articulate, basal joint rather larger than those next to it, seventh distinctly larger than sixth. *Club* large, oblong-oval, nearly the length of the funiculus. *Eyes* rotundate, large, prominent, distant from thorax. *Head* large and globose below, above (immediately behind the eyes) abruptly broader, convex, and polished. *Thorax* longer than broad, much narrowed and constricted anteriorly. *Scutellum* distinct, flat. *Elytra* subparallel, base nearly quite truncate, apices not explanate. *Legs* moderately elongate. *Femora* slender near the base, clavate near the extremity. *Tibiae* laterally compressed, outer extremity of the two hind pairs curvedly prolonged as far as the second tarsal joint; the anterior with moderately developed hooks. *Tarsi* narrow, their basal joint elongate, third slightly lobate, so that the minute fourth joint is visible, terminal elongate and slender. *Claws* moderate.

Metasternum elongate, with an extremely slender linear impression behind. *Abdomen* broadly curved between the hind coxæ, first segment larger than the second, its apical suture fine.

The short scape, elongate club, and the large, globose, polished head, taken together, seem to differentiate this from those genera of the subfamily Cossonides in which the scape is abbreviated. The South-African *Brachyscapus* has a short triangular rostrum and rather approximate eyes. *Stenomimus*, from Brazil, is a minute narrow insect. *Micromimus*, a West-Indian genus, has very large, transverse, sunken eyes. In the New-Zealand list it may be placed near *Phlæophagosoma*, from which, however, it may be separated by a glance at the head and rostrum.

Stilbocara nitida, sp. n.

Shining, sparsely clothed with erect but minute greyish

hairs; red, elytra chestnut-red, suffused with piceous behind; tarsi pale red.

Rostrum cylindric, not at all broad, finely and distantly punctured. *Head* behind the eyes twice the breadth of the rostrum, convex and glossy. *Thorax* widest behind the middle, rounded there, gradually but considerably narrowed towards the front, much constricted near the apex; the disk very little convex, with distinct, moderately fine, distant punctures, the sides more closely sculptured, the apical portion almost quite smooth. *Elytra* slightly and gradually narrowed posteriorly, the shoulders not wider than the broadest part of the thorax; dorsum nearly flat, regularly striate, the striae with distinct but not very closely placed punctures; interstices with fine serial punctures. *Scape* shining and glabrous, considerably shorter than the funiculus. *Club* densely and obviously pilose. *Tibiae* at the inner angle with a spiniform seta. *Coxae* widely separated, the anterior much further apart than in *Phlaeophagosoma*.

Sexual differences slight; in the female the rostrum is rather longer and more slender than in the male.

No. 942, temporarily placed in *Phlaeophagosoma*, must be transferred to this genus. It may be distinguished from *S. nitida* by its more coarsely and closely sculptured thorax, the punctures just behind the constriction are quite close; the elytral grooves are rather deeper and broader, with more punctures in them.

Length $1\frac{5}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Hunua Range, Clevedon.

Group Cerambycidae.

Didymocantha pallida, sp. n.

Slender, elongate, shining, pale testaceous; antennae and legs pale yellow; with very few erect pallid hairs.

Head, in line with the eyes, as wide as the thorax; the punctures on the vertex rather small and distant, those behind the eyes smaller but closer. *Eyes* large, coarsely faceted, their greatest bulk in front below the antennae. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, widest at the middle, each side with a prominent tubercle there and a smaller one near the front; on the disk in line with the frontal tubercles there are two small, indistinctly raised, smooth spots; along the middle, but not extending to the apex, there is a broad smooth space, this near the base becomes a linear impression; the punctures are fine, distant, and reddish, near the sides they are

closer. *Scutellum* extremely short and broad, with a notch in the middle of the apex, so that it seems to consist of two parts. *Elytra* parallel-sided, apices strongly rounded individually, with an elongate sutural gap, the shoulders slightly raised and a little wider than the thorax in line with and including the lateral tubercles; on each elytron there are three ivory-like streaks—one is close to the suture, none attain the apex, the central one is the shortest; the punctures are reddish, rather fine, regular, and not at all close as far as the middle, behind this they become large but shallow and more distant, and they lose the red colour.

Antennæ pubescent, the hairs neither very long nor coarse; first joint closely punctured, the third joint reaches the base of the thorax, it is slightly longer than the fourth, but shorter than the fifth; the eighth attains the extremity of the body.

Underside pallid, the head punctate, transversely grooved behind; prosternum punctate, with some rugæ across the middle; metasternum with a median groove, it is finely punctured and transversely wrinkled; terminal segment of abdomen transversely quadrate, truncate behind, with long pubescence.

D. ægrota, Bates, is the only similar form; in it the thorax is more narrowed anteriorly, the hinder tubercles are placed behind the middle, the insect is darker and more closely and coarsely sculptured, the antennæ are thicker, and the head is narrower.

♀. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Ligar's Bush, Papakura. One individual only.

Group Lamiidæ.

Hybolasius optatus, sp. n.

Oblong, robust, rufo-piceous; legs and antennæ pale infuscate red, the two basal joints of the tarsi darker than the others; rather closely covered with greyish-yellow decumbent hairs, on the elytra they are thinner or absent on some parts so as to cause a spotted appearance.

Head finely sculptured, slightly impressed near the hind margin of the eyes. *Thorax* broader than long but not short, with very fine indistinct granular sculpture, which, however, is better defined and closer on the basal depression; lateral tubercles large but not acute, placed behind the middle; on the disk before the middle there is a pair of very slight elevations; there is no frontal constriction, there being only a superficial transverse depression. *Scutellum* densely pilose.

Elytra gradually narrowed backwards, with broadly rounded apices; basal tubercles rather small and not at all acute; in line with each of these, near the hind thigh, there is a slight obtuse elevation, which is prolonged nearly to the apex, the space near the suture appears depressed; their punctuation is moderate, rather irregular, and not close, the larger punctiform impressions are most distinct near the sides and behind, and cause to a great extent the maculate appearance. *Antennæ* unspotted, with greyish pubescence; the very slender outstanding hairs almost disappear after the eighth joint, the third joint reaches the middle thigh, the fourth is longer than the fifth but shorter than the third, its fulvous pubescence is most conspicuous near the middle; the seventh joint reaches the extremity of the body. *Femora* rather densely clothed except near the base, which is reddish; *tibiæ* simple, with elongate grey hairs.

There are no species like this. *H. lanipes* is broader and more robust, with more acutely prominent lateral tubercles, a much shorter and broader thorax, and silky white pubescence. In *H. optatus* the third joint of the front tarsi is rather narrow and the second is bisinuate at the apex.

Length 4, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Woodhill, Kaipara Railway. One, November 1892.

Somatidia proxima, sp. n.

Convex, elongate, medially narrowed, shining, piceo-fuscous, unevenly clothed with yellow pubescence.

Thorax very convex, rotundate, moderately coarsely and closely punctured. *Scutellum* small and narrow. *Elytra* elongate-oval, at the base not wider than the thorax, so that the shoulders are quite obsolete; the basal region is nearly bald, with very few fine punctures; similar punctures are distributed almost to the apex; the yellow pubescence is almost confined to the sides and a broad transverse median space, the long upright hairs are also yellowish. *Legs* robust, femora piceous or rufo-castaneous, *tibiæ* and *tarsi* testaceous, the knees fuscous.

Antennæ obscure red, their fine yellowish pubescence does not form spots, the longer hairs are pale or infusate; third joint very long, it reaches the base of the thorax and is twice the length of the fourth or fifth; the eleventh does not attain the extremity of the body.

♀. *Thorax* rather longer, widest at the middle, much less globular. *Elytra* broader. *Antennæ* slightly shorter, their basal joint not so thick. There is an elongate bare space on the last ventral segment.

S. ptinoides, Bates, is of the same form, but it has a minute denticle on each side of the thorax. The only other near ally is *S. spinicollis*; it is distinguishable by the acute projecting thoracic spines.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Ohauupo, Waikato. One male and two females found near Mr. Kusab's saw-mill, January 1893.

Group Eumolpidæ.

Eucolaspis vittiger, sp. n.

Convex, broadly oval, testaceous; the suture and a broad vitta near the side of each elytron dark fuscous, on the thorax there are two oblique vittæ of a paler brown.

Head rather finely punctate. *Thorax* strongly transverse, moderately narrowed anteriorly, the sides finely margined and but little curved; a large median space in front of the base has very few punctures, the sides sometimes are quite impunctate; the punctuation elsewhere is not coarse, nor is it close; sometimes the punctures are quite distant from one another. *Scutellum* longer than broad, smooth. *Elytra* gradually narrowed posteriorly; the sutural striæ are distinct behind, but hardly extend forwards beyond the middle; the punctures are moderately coarse, near the base they are irregularly distributed, behind they generally become quite serial, so that the apical portion is substriate; along the suture the punctures are smaller and closer. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, gradually thickened towards the extremity; the hind face of the posterior has finely carinate edges, so that the space between these appears flattened or grooved.

Length 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Hunua Range.

This is one of many insects that injure our fruit-trees, and most likely is little more than a variety of *E. ochracea*.

Eucolaspis picticornis, sp. n.

Robust, suboblong, convex, shining, violaceous; labrum and knees pale castaneous; tibiæ and tarsi fuscous; antennæ nearly black, the tips of joints 1 to 10 testaceous.

Head distinctly but irregularly punctured. *Antennæ* elongate, rather slender, second joint longer than broad, 6 to 10 slightly expanded towards the extremity. *Thorax* transverse, widest near the base, gradually narrowed anteriorly, the sides rather broadly margined, very slightly rounded behind; its surface rather coarsely and irregularly punctured,

the punctures less numerous near the base and sides. *Scutellum* nearly smooth. *Elytra* oblong, the shoulders somewhat swollen and smooth; the dorsum rather coarsely but not very regularly punctured; the sculpture becomes serial and forms striæ behind, the sutural striæ become obsolete towards the base. *Legs* with greyish pubescence.

The sculpture is coarser than usual and the lateral margins of the thorax are broader. In Nos. 1094 and 1098 the head is quite smooth or only very minutely punctured.

♂. Antennæ thicker, second joint not longer than broad. Front angles of thorax acutely rectangular, less depressed. Legs and tarsi more robust.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Waitakerei Range and Pokeno Valley.

Aphilon laticollis, sp. n.

Convex, hemispherical, glabrous, shining, bronze-black; legs and antennæ rufo-testaceous.

Head a little uneven. *Thorax* strongly transverse, its sides finely margined and curved, much more narrowed in front than behind, the apex widely incurved, anterior angles somewhat rounded; its surface finely, distinctly, but not closely punctured, the sides nearly smooth. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* punctate, the larger punctures do not form regular series, the smaller ones are interposed longitudinally. *Legs* stout, the tibiæ curved and a little dilated below the middle. *Antennæ* longer than the head and thorax; first joint thick and dilated inwardly, second thicker but much shorter than the third; third, fourth, and fifth elongate and nearly equal, 6 to 8 longer than broad, seventh rather longer than the contiguous ones, ninth and tenth nearly similar to the eighth, eleventh rather longer than the tenth.

In No. 1106 the sides of the thorax are nearly straight. In No. 1105 the thorax and elytra are more coarsely punctured. The female of No. 1556 has the thorax much longer in the middle and the front angles do not extend outside the eyes. In *A. laticollis* the thorax is broader and the terminal joint of the palpi is obtuse at the extremity.

♀. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Thames. Mr. Albert Kœbele gave me a specimen.

Obs. In this genus the *scutellum*, though sometimes invisible, is usually triangular. The *tarsi* vary according to sex. Dr. Sharp described the female (No. 1104); in the male the basal joint of the tarsi is large, as in No. 1556.